## DEMAND XVI—GOVERNMENT GRANT TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

**MR. H. C. PAPWORTH** (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Travancore University*): Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 11,50,000 under Demand XVI—Government Grant to the University of Travancore.

**Motion Nos. 1 & 2.**

**MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN**: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,50,000 for Grant to the Travancore University by Re. 1. My object in reducing the grant is to urge the necessity to provide more accommodation in the University College.

Sir, out of 650 applicants for admission to the University College, only 232 were admitted this year. It was stated that more laboratories would be needed for increasing the number of admissions. I want to know whether more admissions are not possible to be made in the History and allied sections. It was for increasing the accommodation that the Colleges were divided some years ago and now that they are amalgamated, the difficulty has cropped up again.

As far as the starting of a Medical College is concerned, it was once discussed on the floor of this House. It would be sufficient if the University authorities would make arrangements with the other University authorities to reserve a certain number of seats in their Medical Colleges. I hope the University authorities would consider this proposition.

**MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI**: Is it within the powers of the University authorities to make such arrangements? Is it not for the Government to do so?

**MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN**: The University also could move the authorities concerned.

**MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI**: Sir, before making my comment on the motion, that I have placed before this House, I have to admit that the work of the University is certainly appreciated in this country. One department which requires our careful attention and to which considerable attention has been bestowed by Government is the Research Department. Sir, as a result of the Research Scholarship provided by my friend, the honourable Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar, something is being done in regard to coir yarn.

Very recently, Sir, I had occasion to get a communication from a leading firm in London requesting me to get experiments carried out by the Research Department, Travancore University regarding a particular quality of coir yarn to bring it to the level of the quality of the sample which was sent to me. I sent it to the University and some experiments were carried out and the results, were only partly satisfactory.

As a result of the endeavours of the head of the administration at the time when the coir industry was in very serious difficulties, we were able to get a large quantity of this material accepted by the Supply Department of the Government of India, and at the same time

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we were also helped by the Government of Travancore in securing for us shipping space to export cargoes to markets in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. That apart I think that there is every reason for the University to bestow more attention on the Research secton of this University.

In this connection, I may say that I have often wondered why it has not been possible for this part of the country to produce such great scientists, mathematicians and administrators as other parts of India have produced. The reason is not far to seek. I believe it was due to the fact that generations of school children were practically starved almost every noon excepting perhaps the children of rich parents. These continuous generations of starved school children were not able to provide themselves with all the equipment necessary in this world for leading a better life and to fight the battle of life. In fact, a boy or a girl who has been able to get his or her mid-day meal is certainly very much better equipped for the battle of life than the boy or girl who cannot get it. The boys and girls as members of the body politic of tomorrow have to do the best for the country but according to the statement made by the Dewan-President the other day, they are terribly frustrated, their personality is lowered in the eyes of both their friends and compeers. It was, therefore, a great service that was rendered to this country by enabling the various school children of the country to be provided with noon meal. The child's intellect was thereby developed, his own self-respect has considerably improved, and his level amongst the more fortunate boys and girls has been raised. It is necessary for our University to enquire into the moral and material development of the children of the country and I am sure if such an enquiry is made it would be an eye-opener to all of us in the country. It will also help us in enlisting the sympathy of other countries. It also falls within the region of the University to take up an enquiry as to the present health of the boys and girls and to find to what extent that can be improved in future in view of the noon-day meals given to them and the success that has so far attended all our efforts. I hope that the University will certainly take action to enquire into the two directions which I have indicated.

**SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA** (*Nominated*): Sir, I support the motion; and my object in doing so is to urge the desirability of introducing a diploma course in Journalism in the University College, Trivandrum.

Sir, publicity has been developed into a fine art in Western countries and its value is now increasingly recognised even in India. For steady, well-directed and efficient publicity, journalism has proved itself to be of invaluable service. So soon after the learned lectures delivered under the auspices of the Travancore University by one who could speak with authority on the subject and with the inspring words ringing in my ears from one who humourously though rightly claimed

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himself to be a journalist senior by many years to the lecturer, it is hardly necessary for me to speak on the power, potentiality and also the dangers of journalism. You, Sir, gave every one of those who heard you, food for thought. And it is your pertinent observations coupled with the practical suggestions made by the lecturer that have induced me to make this motion.

It was Edmund Burke who had said that there were three Estates in the Parliament, but on the Reporters' Gallery sat the fourth Estate more important far, than all. The power, prestige and potentiality of journalism have considerably increased of late and it is now called the profession of professions. But it cannot be forgotton, Sir, that just as a journalist of high character whose mission is service, can do immense good, so these newspaper men whose character and interests are the reverse can be a sourse of great danger to the world. And so it is that considerable stress is laid on the fact that men of character, culture and attainments should be drawn to the profession.

The best plan therefore would be to lay down the qualifications necessary for one to become a Journalist and to give him or her the adequate training. Journalists themselves now urge the importance of such a training and it is pointed out that a man or woman who wishes to go into Journalism and make the most of it should be trained for his life works as a Doctor or Lawyer. And it is now increasingly recognised that a course of studies which fits a man or woman to enter the profession of Journalism has a distinctive value in the system of modern education.

And so it is in England there have been established several schools and colleges of Journalism. The London Univeisity provides a two year course in Journalism in Co-operation with the University College, King's College or Bedford College for Women. The London School of Economics and political science admits students of the University for Academic Deplomas in Journalism. The Bristol University issues a certificate in Journalism. In America there is a school of Journalism at the Columbia University whose object is described as "making better journalists who will make better news papers which will better serve the public". There are other American Universities also which have made provision for courses in Journalism. In India the Punjab University is the only Institution of its kind which has instituted a course of Journalism and in this respect it has stolen a march over other Universities.

So far as Travancore is concerned, Sir, Journalism has come tc stay. It occupies a comparatively high position. Area by area we have a larger number of news papers and periodicals here than any where else in British India. That they are doing valuable service is admitted by all who are competent to express an opinion on the subject. Even as early as about 23 years ago, the author of the Census Report for 1921 referred to the important part played by the news papers of the State in the promotion of literacy among the people The late Mr. M E. Watts in the course of a glowing tribute to the Travancore

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[Srimati T. Narayani Amma.]

Press had characterised "the wide publicity of this closely critical press, as a valuable asset to the people and to the Government". And you, Sir, who was a brilliant Journalist yourself, have a shown by the inauguration of the press conference, by the recognition given to the press and by other measures that you appreciate the good work that Journalists are doing.

The object of my motion is to enable Journalists to do even better work and to obviate any unhealthy tendency that might invade the sacred precincts of Journalism. It will help to instil into them the higher ideals of Journalism. Further it will greatly help in giving them a cultural back ground which will stand them in good stead. To encourage Journalism in this manner will be in consonance with the aims and ideals of our University. Under these circumstances, it will, I submit, be eminently in the fitness of things if a Diploma course in Journalism is introduced in the University College.

As regards the provision for practical training I am sure when this reform is introduced some enterprising news papers of the State will not fail to come forward with apprentice schemes. The idea is therefore eminently workable and I submit there is nothing utopian in the proposal.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Sir, the future of our State depends to a very large extent upon research. It is a happy thing that the Department of Research has been started. It has been working for some time but it has not yet been able to achieve great results. It depends upon sustained effort. Though a lot of investigation is going on we should like to have more and more of it. We want students to consecrate their lives to research and for that purpose, to induce devoted work we want outstanding personalities to be in charge of research. The research students should gather round him as students did round the rishis of old. My honourable friend Mr. M. L. Janardana Pillai referred to cocoanite. That is perhaps a transcript from the Indian Industrial and Scientific Journal. I do not think a patent has been taken. The manufacture of cocoanite is a matter which is vital to our country. In our Department of Research two subjects have been recognised by the people outside Travancore. One is the distillation of kerosene oil from crude oil and the other is the extraction of shark liver oil. It was absorved by Mr. Janardhana Pillai that if Travancore has not achieved outstanding progress it might be due to the fact that Travancore students have not enough of stamina in them, due to insufficient diet. However, as the Department is not having enough scope or equipment for research I would suggest that a grant be made to the Institute of Chemical Technology in Bombay for admission of at least two students of ours. It will not be possible for us to get further equipment at present.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : One question, Sir. What would be the financial aspect of the proposition ?

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**MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR :** About Rs. 10,000 a year and possibly I may be able to negotiate for less amount.

**MR. P. S. MAHOMED :** Sir, the University has been placed under an august body over which neither Government nor this House has any control. I do not deny the fact that the University has been so constituted as to secure the advise and control of the Syndicate and Senate which consist of officials and non-officials. But the constitution of the Senate and Syndicate is entirely on a different basis other than the basis followed for the constitution of the Assembly and Council. Therefore the opinion expressed in the Assembly can be considered as the direct representation of the people.

The University authorities give too much importance to the prestige of the University while we attach more importance to the usefulness of the institution to the people at large. The University is for introducing the tests at every step for the enhancement of intellectual achievement. The present day thinkers on education are of opinion that "we shall no more find it necessary to put false value on intellectual achievement and we will be able to relegate examinations to their proper place in our schools and colleges. According to them, "there is is too much of the highest value in human life which cannot be tested by examination. There will be a change in every-thing after the war. The angle of vision of our education must necessarily be changed according to the changes that the world will have after the war. Our University authorities should be very vigilant on this point.

**MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI :** May I ask whether it is deliberately done by the University ?

**MR. P. S. MAHOMED :** No. It is necessary to improve the efficiency.

As matters stand at present the object of the authorities appears to be to reduce the number of students in higher education.

The number of Muslim female students in colleges is very limited. The Muslims have got peculiar disadvantages in sending their female students to colleges. First of all they are very conservative in the matter of sending their females outside. The great majority of them is still observing purda. The community in general has not begun to realise the importance of female education. On the other hand to a certain extent, they are prejudiced against higher education of females. Therefore I request the Government to urge upon the University authorities to show more sympathy and concessions for encouraging Muslim female education.

I have already pointed out that Muslim female students are very few in the Colleges. In the history of our colleges, we have not seen a Muslim female student applying for admission to the B. Sc. class except this year. One Muslim girl who spent all her energies for passing the intermediate examination applied this year for admission to the B. Sc. class. Her application was rejected on the ground that she passed the Intermediate Examination in the 3rd chance.



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MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : We did not hear what the member was saying.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED : As matters stand at present there is not a single Mohammedan girl who has applied for admission to the University this year. She has passed in the First Class. The only defect in her is that she was able to pass only in the third chance. The University should have considered her application sympathetically.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from the honourable member whether in the matter of selection of candidates the University authorities have violated any well defined principle?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED : The University has been following a general rule. What I say is that there may be circumstances when such rules must have to be relaxed. A female from the Pulaya community however she may try may not be able to succeed to pass in the first chance. She may pass in the second or third chance. Her environments are such that she cannot dream of passing in the first chance. If this Muslim girl had passed only in the third chance she had other distinctions. She had passed in the First class. That can be compensated for the other defect. So I request the Government to advise the University authorities to show more sympathy towards communities which are backward in point of education ; especially communities which have so many obstacles for female education.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know whether the honourable member can cite one instance of the infraction or violation of the general rule ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED : Which year, Sir?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : This year.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED : I think year by year we can make any kind of rule which may be applicable and which cannot be violated. That depends upon the will and pleasure of the University authorities.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർ, എന്റെ ബഹുമാന്യ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. പി. എസ്. മഹമ്മദ് നിരുത്തിയ സ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെ എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം തുടങ്ങാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. സർ, യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിലെ പ്രവേശനകാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം, അതു് ഒരു സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യ ഫാർമുലേ ആയിട്ടെടുക്കണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ക്ലാസുകളിൽ ചില സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവേശനം വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടാണു് കാണുന്നതെന്നു് ആ സമുദായങ്ങളിലെ സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥികളിൽനിന്നും തുടർന്നു പരാതികൾ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അതും എത്രമാത്രം ശരിയാണെന്നു് ഖണ്ഡിച്ചു പറയാൻ എനിക്കു സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. എങ്കിലും ചില സമുദായക്കാർക്കു അവർ അർഹിക്കുന്നമാതിരിയുള്ള പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടാതെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നു എന്ന സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ, പരിപൂർണ്ണ

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സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഈ കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അസാദ്ധ്യമാണ്. പ്രവേശനം മില്ലിമീറ്റർ വച്ചളക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ പ്രയാസങ്ങൾ നീക്കണമെന്നു മാത്രം.

MR. C. K. SANKARA PILLAI : യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ഒരു സ്വതന്ത്രസ്ഥാപനമാണെന്നുള്ളതു് മെമ്പറിന് അറിവില്ലേ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : അതു് എനിക്കു നല്ലതുപോലെ അറിയാം. എങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽ ഉള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥാപനമാണെന്നു്, അതിലെ പ്രവേശനക്കാര്യം ഇവിടെത്തന്നെയാണു പറയേണ്ടതെന്നും കൂടി അറിയാം.

സർ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും സമുദായം പിന്നോക്കമാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് അവരുടെ കുറ്റംകൊണ്ടല്ല. ബുദ്ധിമാന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്ന ചിലരുടെ മക്കളും മരുമക്കളും മറ്റും ബുദ്ധിമാന്മാരാകുന്നതു് ചില പരിസരമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്നവരെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ പ്രവേശനത്തിനു മറ്റുള്ളവരുമായി മാക്കുനോക്കി അനുവദിക്കാതെ അവരെ പുറംതള്ളുന്നതിനു തുല്യംതന്നെയാണു്.

MR. K. A. MATHEW : കൂടുതൽ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരെ തള്ളിക്കളഞ്ഞിട്ടു കുറഞ്ഞയോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : പൂർണ്ണമായി അതിനെയല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഏതാണ്ടു് അങ്ങിനെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും തെറ്റില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ബാലൻസ് ഏകദേശമെങ്കിലും സമുദായങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ ശരിയാകണമെങ്കിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ വളരെ പിന്നിലുള്ള പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാർക്കുവേണ്ടി ഒരു മിനിമം സ്റ്റാൻറാർഡ് വയ്ക്കുകതന്നെ വേണം. അതായതു് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ, നിയമനകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ അംഗീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സാമുദായിക തത്വംപോലെ, അങ്ങിനെവരുമ്പോൾ, പറയർ, പുലയർ, ഉള്ളാടൻ, വേലൻ മുതലായ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ സാരമായ പുരോഗമനം ഉണ്ടാകും. അടുത്ത തലമുറയിൽ അവരുടെ സന്തതിപരമ്പരകൾ മാർക്കുമൽസരത്തിൽ പിൻതള്ളുകയില്ല. നീന്തുവാൻ സൌകര്യങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുത്ത മുത്ത മക്കളോടൊപ്പം, നീന്തുവാൻ സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കാതിരുന്ന ഇളയ മക്കളും നീന്തണമെന്നു ശഠിക്കുന്നതും, ഈ നീന്തൽ സാമർത്ഥ്യമാണു സ്വന്ത അവകാശത്തിനു മാനദണ്ഡമെന്നും വരുന്നതു് എത്ര ഭയങ്കരമായ അനീതിയായിരിക്കുമെന്നു് ഞാൻ പറയണമെന്നില്ലല്ലോ.

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[Mr. K. R. Narayanan]

അടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്, ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൂടുതൽ സാഹിത്യപരമായിപോകുന്നുവെന്നും തൊഴിൽപരമായി ആക്കണമെന്നുമാണു്. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധിയുടെ ഭാഷയിൽ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം "ബുക്കുസെന്റേർഡ്" വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം പോരാ. അതു craft centered വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമാകണം. വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പുറത്തുവരുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു്, അവനവന്റെ ജീവിതത്തിനു ഉതകുന്ന തൊഴിൽപരമായ സാമർത്ഥ്യം ലഭിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം "ഉടുപ്പിൽ തുന്നിച്ചേർക്കും" എന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം തന്നെയാണു്.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : തൊഴിൽപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഗവേഷണത്തിനായി ഒരു കമ്മറിയെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിവരം മെമ്പറിനു അറിവില്ലേ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ തൊഴിൽപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലേക്കു തിരിക്കുവാൻ അനുഗ്രഹമുണ്ടെന്നു് എനിക്കറിയാം. പക്ഷെ അതു കൂടുതൽ പ്രായോഗികമാക്കാനുള്ള കൂടുതൽ അവസരം കൂടി ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണം.

മൂന്നാമതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിലെ റിസർച്ചു് വകുപ്പു് കുറേക്കൂടി വിപുലപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. ഗവേഷണപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഈ വകുപ്പു വിപുലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് സാരമായ ഒരു സാമ്പത്തിക പുരോഗതി അതിൽനിന്നുണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. സർ, കോയമ്പത്തൂർ ജില്ലയിൽ ഒരു ഗവേഷണത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായി, മധുരക്കുള്ളു് രണ്ടാഴ്ചവരെ പുളിക്കാതിരിക്കാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗം കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതായി പേപ്പറിൽ ഞാൻ വായിച്ചു. അതിൽനിന്നും പഞ്ചസാര, കൽക്കണ്ടം, ചോക്ലേറ്റു് മുതലായ പദാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം. അതുപോലെ കള്ളു ധാരാളമുള്ള നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു അതു പുളിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനും, അതിന്റെ വിവിധതരത്തിലുള്ള പരിഷ്കാരത്തിനുമായി ഒരു ഗവേഷണം നടത്തി ഫലപ്രാപ്തിയിൽ എത്തിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, അതു് നമുക്കു് സാമ്പത്തികമായ ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ ഒരു നേട്ടമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണു്.

അവസാനമായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്, ശ്രീമതി നാരായണിഅമ്മ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞു ഒരഭിപ്രായമാണു്. അതായതു്, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ദിനപത്രങ്ങൾ, വാരികകൾ, ദ്വൈവാരിക, മാസിക മുത

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ലായി അനേകം പത്രങ്ങൾ കുതിച്ചുചാടി എന്നപോലെ പുരോഗമിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പത്രപ്രവർത്തനത്തെ ആധുനികവും കൂടുതൽ വിജ്ഞാനപ്രദവും ആക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ ഒരു ഡിപ്ലോമകോഴ്സ് വയ്ക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിപതിയേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. K. A. MATHEW : പത്രസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലത്തു് ഡിപ്ലോമാ കോഴ്സ് വയ്ക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : പത്രപ്രവർത്തനം ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ രീതിയിൽ പരിഷ്കരിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതും, പത്രസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതും രണ്ടും രണ്ടാണു്. ഒന്നു വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് മറ്റൊന്നു വേണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നില്ല. പ്രിന്റിങ്ങ്, ഗെറ്റപ്പു്, റിപ്പോർട്ടിംഗ് രീതി, മുതലായവ ഒന്നിൽവരുന്നു. മറേറതു ഒരു വിഷയത്തിലുള്ള അഭിപ്രായക്കായ്മ, നയക്കായ്മ, ഇതാണാർപ്പെട്ടന്നതു്. ഒന്നു മറ്റൊന്നായി ഗണിച്ചു മി. മാത്യു ചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്. പഞ്ചാബ് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ ജർണ്ണലിസത്തിനു ഡിപ്ലോമയുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. ചില യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റികൾ അക്കാര്യം ആലോചിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുമായും പത്രങ്ങളുമായുള്ള ഇത്ര സാക്ഷരതപോരുള്ള നമുക്കു് ഇക്കാര്യം എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ആരംഭിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്നാണു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്?

The House adjourned for lunch at 2 P. M. and re assembled at 3-0 P. M. with the Dewan-President in the Chair.

The following members took the Oath and signed the Rolls :

1. Mr. K. N. Madhava Panickar (Ceramic Expert) ;
2. Mr. K. Subramania Pillai (Director of Agriculture).

MR. V. MADHAVAN (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*) : സർ, കോളേജു് ക്ലാസുകളിൽ അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളെ അവിടത്തെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതു്. എനിക്കു മുൻപു് സംസാരിച്ച ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട രണ്ടു മെമ്പറന്മാർ ആ സംഗതികൾതന്നെ അവിടത്തെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽകൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു് അറിയാം. എന്നാൽ ആ മെമ്പറന്മാർ സംസാരിച്ച ഭാഗങ്ങളെ തുടർന്നതന്നെ എനിക്കും രണ്ടുവാക്കു സംസാരിച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ടു്. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ക്ലാസുകളിൽ പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടുന്നതിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ പലരും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്നുവെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ സംസാരവിഷയമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണു്. സ്കൂൾഫൈനൽ പാസായ വിദ്യാർത്ഥി

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[Mr. V. Madhavan.]

കൂടെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറുകൾ നോക്കി അതിൽ ഏറവും കൊള്ളാവുന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറുള്ളവരെയാണ് നമ്മുടെ കാളേജുകളിൽ ചേർത്തുവരുന്നതെന്നാണ് അറിയുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങനെ കൂടുതൽ മാർക്കുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറു് ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ ചേർത്തു നീക്കി ബാക്കിയുള്ള വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ എല്ലാം പഠിതാവ് വിട്ടുപോകുന്നുവെന്നു അനുമാനിക്കുവാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. അവരിൽ പലരും പ്രൈവറു് കാളേജുകളിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചു് പഠിച്ചുവരുന്നതായി ധാരാളം ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളുണ്ട്. പ്രൈവറു് കാളേജുകളിലെ പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളുടെ ശതമാനവും യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി കാളേജ്കളിലെ പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളുടെ ശതമാനവും തമ്മിൽ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ പ്രൈവറുകാളേജ്കളുടെ ശതമാനം കൂടുതലായി അനുഭവത്തി.....

**PRESIDENT**: Does the honourable member suggest any other method by which, out of a large number of students, some can be chosen and some left out? It is clear that a Government in their own college, or a University in its own college, cannot admit all those who seek admission. That being so, a proportion must be chosen. Does the honourable member suggest any specific, constructive method by which some may be chosen and some left out, except on the basis of marks?

**MR. V. MADHAVAN** : അതിനെപ്പറ്റി എനിക്കു് അറിയിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്, സ്ഥലസൗകര്യത്തിന്റെ കുറവുണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യംകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നാണ്. പിന്നീടു് എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ മിസ്റ്റർ പി. എസ്. മഹമ്മദും മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. ആർ. നാരായണനും സാമുദായികമായ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും അല്പം സൂചിപ്പിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. രണ്ടു വാക്കു് അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു് പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കും ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ടു്. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ക്ലാസുകളിൽ മാക്കിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിമാത്രം പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കുന്നതുമൂലം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഇതുവരെ പിന്നോക്കം നിന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാരുടെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളിൽ പലർക്കും അവിടെ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ പോകുന്നുണ്ടു്. കൂടുതൽ മാർക്കു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനു പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളിൽ ചിലർക്കു മാത്രമേ സാധിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. അതായതു് മാർക്കു ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു, പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാർക്കു മറ്റുള്ളവരെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുള്ള ന്യൂനത ഞാൻതന്നെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതാണ്. എല്ലാവരെയും അതു ബാധിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും സാവ്വത്രികമായ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം അവശസമുദായക്കാർക്കും മറ്റു സമുദായക്കാർക്കു ലഭി

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ക്കുവാൻ സൗകര്യപ്പെട്ടതുപോലെ സൗകര്യപ്പെട്ടതില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നത്. സർ, വളരെ നാളായി ചരിത്രാതീതമായ കാലം മുതൽക്കുതന്നെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ട് കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്നവരും പാരമ്പരയാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്നവരുമായ ചില സമുദായക്കാർ ഇവിടെയെന്നല്ല ഭാരതഖണ്ഡത്തിന്റെ മറ്റു പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു തർക്കവുമില്ല. അങ്ങനെയുള്ളവരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങൾ അവരുടെ പാരമ്പര്യംകൊണ്ടു പുസ്തകപാരായണത്തിൽ ജന്മനാതന്നെ ഉൽസുകരാണ്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്ക് അപ്രകാരം ഒരു പാരമ്പര്യം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സന്ദർഭം കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല.

ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഒരു സംഗതികൂടി അറിയിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കും ചരിത്രമുള്ളതുപോലെ ഇവിടത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൈയ്യേറ്റതുമുതൽ അതിനും ഒരു ചരിത്രമുണ്ട്. ആദ്യകാലത്തു പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ പഠിക്കുവാൻ അഭിരുചിയുണ്ടാകുവാൻവേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് അങ്ങോട്ട് വേതനം കൊടുത്തുവന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ കുറെ കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം അങ്ങോട്ടു വേതനം കൊടുക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു നിറുത്തി വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു പുസ്തകങ്ങൾമാത്രം സൗജന്യമായി വാങ്ങികൊടുത്തുവന്നു. പിന്നീട് ഈ സംപ്രദായം നിറുത്തുകയും കുറെക്കാലത്തേക്ക് ഈ വക സൗജന്യമൊന്നുമില്ലാതെ പഠിച്ചുവരികയും ചെയ്തുവന്നു. ഇതിനുശേഷം നാമമാത്രമായ ഫീസ് വാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ട് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തിവന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സൗജന്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന കാലത്തെങ്ങും പിന്നോക്കവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്ക് വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശനം അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ദുർവഹമായ ഒരു നിലയിലെത്തിയപ്പോഴാണ് ഈഴവർ മുതലായ പിന്നോക്കവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്ക് വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശനം അനുവദിച്ചതു്. ഇന്നു യുവജനയുക്തന്മാരായ പലരുടെയും ബാല്യത്തിൽ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കുവാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. ആർ. നാരായണനെ ഒരു മലയാളം സ്കൂളിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി—ഞാൻ അന്നു ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളിൽ പഠിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു—ഞങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടായ വിഷമം എത്രമാത്രമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ ഓർമ്മിക്കുന്നു. ഗ്രാന്റ് മിഷൻ കിട്ടാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ഞങ്ങൾ ആ നാട്ടിൽ സ്വാധീനശക്തിയുള്ള ഒരു മാന്യനെ ആശ്രയിച്ച് ആ മാന്യന്റെ സ്വാധീനശക്തിമൂലം മാത്രമാണ് മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. ആർ. നാരായണനു ഗ്രാന്റ് മിഷൻ കിട്ടാൻ

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[Mr. V. Madhavan]

സാധിച്ചതു്. അങ്ങനെ ഏതാനും കാലം മാത്രമായിട്ടുമാത്രമാണ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ചില സമുദായക്കാർക്കു കിട്ടിവരുന്നതെന്നു ഞാൻ അങ്ങയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. പിന്നോക്ക സമുദായക്കാരെ മുന്നണിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ അങ്ങയെപ്പോലെ പരിശ്രമിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു സമുദായനേതാവും ഇന്നു ജീവിച്ചിരിപ്പുണ്ടെന്നു ദൃഢമായി വിശ്വസിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളാണ് ഞാൻ. കാളേജ് അഡ്മിഷൻ നടത്തുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നയം പിൻതുടരുന്നപക്ഷം അങ്ങു് വാത്സല്യപൂർവം വളത്തിവരുന്ന പിന്നോക്കവർഗ്ഗക്കാർ പുറന്തള്ളപ്പെടുപോകുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു അങ്ങയെ അറിയിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു് കാളേജ് ക്ലാസുകളിൽ മാർക്കു മാത്രംനോക്കി പ്രവേശനം അനുവദിക്കുന്ന നയം കുറെക്കാലത്തേക്കെങ്കിലും നിറുത്തി സാമുദായികമായ ചിന്തനകൂടി വച്ചു് പ്രവേശനം നടത്തുമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI**: Sir, before entering on the general policy of University education in the State, I may bring to the notice of this honourable House some salient features of the University as far as could be seen from the Administration Report.

Sir, I was one of those who were watching with a critical eye the development of the University here. I was one of those who thought that we had not the capacity nor the financial status to bring forth a University and maintain it. I therefore watched it, as I said, with a very critical eye, and it is only some time later that I endorsed the idea of a University being established in the State. For one thing this Kerala is a country separate altogether from the rest of British India as far as culture and some other features are concerned and therefore a separate University for Kerala could very well be conceived as an imperative necessity. Malabar could not bring it into existence nor Cochin. That University could come into existence only in Travancore and the State has done its best to bring it into existence. But how far the University has satisfied the ideals which I have before me, and satisfied the aspirations of the people here is a matter which I wish to deal with later.

Now from the Administration Report, I am able to see that this University is really a replica of the Madras University or for that matter any of the other Universities in India. No doubt this University does research work, maintains a Technological Department and maintains Arts, Law and other Courses, and the Government have to be congratulated on the work which they have done with regard to research work in particular.

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One prominent feature of the work done by the University is, as I said, its steady application to research. It has done really useful work in the matter of finding out the varieties of paddy which could be well cultivated here; the variety of sugarcane that Travancore soil could produce—T. E. B. Nos. of paddy and P. O. J. 2725 of Sugarcane etc. Of course, it has done useful work in that line. I do not want to read out all the matters that has come to the notice of the University Research Body. But it requires much more finance and much more enterprise to bring forth results so as to be of any utility to the people of the State. The results have to be harnessed for actual production on a commercial scale and for that more research has to be done. As far as I could read the administration report of the University of Travancore I find that the research work has not produced sufficient results in this respect. About fuel oils the report says:

'Production of high speed Diesel Oil and Kerosene substitute continued on a commercial basis. In view of the shortage of the latter material, further experimental work was carried out to increase the fraction of kerosene. All the products were supplied to Government Departments. A *pro-forma* balance sheet on the basis of all expenditure being charged to the revenue account shows a net profit of S. Rs. 6,227-26-2 during 1118.

This is the meagre profit. If sufficient finance is forthcoming we are certain to achieve better results.

**PRESIDENT:** The object of the University in regard to research may generally be said to be this. Whether in the matter of Diesel Oil a certain development is likely to be of use to the country, the University will carry research up to the point when a private enterprise can step in. In the nature of things, the moment a private enterprise comes into being, the University will not take part in commercial activities. Exactly the same case with regard to the shark-liver oil production. The Travancore University was the first in India to explore the possibilities of shark-liver oil. At present, the Travancore University is the only place in India where pure shark liver oil is produced. In Madras, the shark liver oil is being marketed along with the ground nut oil and until what may be called a public consciousness of the utility is taken advantage of and private enterprise steps in, the University will continue its activities. In other words, the moment a private enterprise undertakes the production of commercial products the University will not really have anything to do with the research department.

**MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI:** I understand the position correctly. If the results produced are such as to attract commercial interests those interests will take them up. If sufficient research were conducted, certainly the results would have been excellant. That is what I am driving at.

Again, as regards Sulpholex the report says:—

'Messrs. The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Limited sold over 2595 lbs. of this Coagulant during the year ending July 1943 which brought a profit of Rs 63-1 anna 3 ps. as the share of the profit of the Institute.'



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[Mr. K. K. Chellappan Pillai]

Such things really would have borne fruitful results, if among other reasons, sufficient finance were forthcoming.

**PRESIDENT:** As regards finance the honourable members may be sure that I have recently announced that during the next three years the University will be given Rs. 50 lakhs for research work. That amount has been placed under the control of the University which they will deal with. So far as the University Research department is concerned, Government consider it as their duty to treat the needs of the University as the first charge upon its finance.

**MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI:** As regards indigenous drugs, I think it would have been better if the names of the plants were stated in Malayalam also. In that case it would be a benefit for the Ayurvedic physicians and for people who are interested in the Medical profession. As regards Kari soils in Travancore, not much has been done. I draw the attention of the University to do something more in the direction of soil analysis.

I would take this opportunity to submit for the consideration of this House one or two points of a general character concerning the affairs of the University. From the report it is seen that the University Library is located in the old Arts College building at Thycaud wherein over 20000 books have been placed. Out of that I understand that 10000 books or so have been transferred to the old Science College buildings. I do not know whether any utility is being derived from such a library containing over 20000 books and kept in an inaccessible place like Thycaud. The register will show that neither the staff nor the students have used the library. It would be better if the University Library is removed to a central place so that it may be of service to the student population.

The eastern building in the old Girls' High School and which is now used for the Arts Department is not useful to students, for class room work. The hum and bustle of traffic are likely to disturb the students in their studies. From the nature of the building and its situation it is a desirable thing if the building is utilised for some other purpose say, for storing scientific utensils and so forth.

**PRESIDENT:** If the honourable member would suggest any other building the University will be glad to take it up. In fact they have not been able to get sufficient and suitable building. The honourable members no doubt will be aware that it is proposed to make very large extensions to the building programme of the University such as the Senate House, the Library, a theatre, a student's club and all that kind of thing. A very big building programme is practically settled and pending the construction of that, the present state of affairs will continue.

**MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI:** Sir, last year there was a complaint about the magazine started from the University College. The name of the editor is usually published in the front page of the magazine. After the publication of the magazine for the first time and

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when it came to the question of publishing the second of its series, the editor's name was not filled in ; the front page was left blank without the editor's name. There was only a vacant space and in that novel fashion the magazine came out. I do not know the reason why the editor's name was scored off.

**PRESIDENT:** I think I have allowed the honourable members to discuss the affairs of the University at some length. But this is the first time I come to know of a magazine. What is that about?

**MR. H. C. PAPWORTH:** There is no magazine published by the University, so far as I know.

**PRESIDENT:** In regard to the University, the same conditions applicable to Municipalities would apply. That is, the University is a statutory body working under the provisions of its own Act. Section 15 of the Act reads :—

> "Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes the Senate shall have general superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the University and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for."

This honourable house sends its own representative to the University. The University however is purely an autonomous body governed by its own Act The whole of the higher education is vested in the University and its constituent authorities such as the Syndicate, Senate, various Faculties, Boards of studies, Boards of Examiners, Visitorial staff and so forth. So long as the University acts within the four corners of the Act and does nothing which will invite the criticism of this House, in the matter of general policy, it has been accepted as a general rule in all legislatures of the world that they should not interfere with the internal concern of this body. It may be that Government or the Legislature are of opinion that a particular Municipality is either wasteful or that it has not spent enough money on certain useful services or that it suspends and dismisses subordinates for no defensible reason and so forth. Nevertheless, it has been held generally that there is no criticism or vote against the Municipality normally. Of course, things can take such a course. The University might badly conduct its affairs when the honourable members of this House will have every right as a voting body to say—"Well, the affairs are in such confusion that we will not vote the grant unless and until the University improves its position." But, normally speaking in matters of detail, an academic body like the University should be given a certain amount of discretion in running those concerns, and this matter was discussed twice on the floor of the House and on both the occasions the Chair ruled that excepting where injustice or misconduct amounting to irregularity has been chargeable to the University the details of the working of the University are not proper matters for a detailed discussion on the floor of the House. Let it not be understood that the liberty of the House is curtailed to any extent. It is open to this body to bring to the notice of Government and the Chair certain facts and through that agency ask the University to improve its administration, in any particular manner. It is quite open to this

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House to see that that liberty is not taken away. But, as a matter of convention, this House does not go into the details of the University administration which is an autonomous statutory body.

**MR. K. K CHELLAPPAN PILLAI:** I thank you, Sir, for your illumination on the subject. A word more about the magazine. The editor's name was not printed on the front page of it. Though a student editor was elected, after some time it is alleged that he was forced to resign from the editorship. That is the information I have. Thereafter, no election has taken place. All the same, the magazine came out with a blank page. Sir, freedom is the first essential for growth. If it is denied in a University I do not know how the youth of the country could flourish and develop.

**PRESIDENT:** I was asking the Pro-Vice-Chancellor about the magazine affair. He says that on account of shortage of paper no magazine at all was published last year. Anyhow he will enquire into the matter.

**MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI:** He has to grow freely, in the environments which his elders have prescribed for him.

**PRESIDENT:** I will enunciate the policy of Government and the University in this respect. So long as the students conduct their activities within the four walls of the University, they have got the utmost liberty to discuss any subject and to take up any matter, And I have stated more than once, as representing the University, that I shall very strongly resent any attempt on the part of anybody to curtail the utmost freedom of the students to discuss and debate within the four corners of the University. What this Government have asked is that outside the University, the students shall not take part in certain activities but within the University, they are at perfect liberty to express any political opinion they choose, to debate any system of philosophy or creed they like. That has been definitely laid down by the University.

**MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI:** And then, Sir, there is a real complaint that nationalist literature does not find a place in the library of the University. That defect has to be remedied in the near future.

**PRESIDENT:** Has anybody made any suggestion till now on the subject? I am not aware.

**MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI:** There is a paucity of nationalist literature, so it is reported. Then, in the Public Library, .....

**PRESIDENT:** Order, order, the University please.

**MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI:** The Public Library comes under the University, Sir.

Malayalam books do not find such a prominent place as they should have found in the Public Library. That has also to be attended to by the University authorities.

Then, with regard to the pay of the professors, I have to say one thing, Sir. It is reported that their pay is going to be increased. That

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is an action which we would certainly condemn, Sir. It is my firm conviction that no officer in the State should receive a pay beyond Rs. 500. I would also rather request you, Sir, to cut down your pay to Rs. 500 and the pay of all these high paid officers to Rs. 500.

**PRESIDENT**: No doubt it is a very good suggestion. But the point arises thus. Human nature being what it is we cannot expect the proposition to work efficiently. As a matter of fact, any professor or any scientifically equipped man is able to get any salary that he demands any where in India or elsewhere. I offered a certain gentleman a very important place in one of the departments of the State on a pay of Rs. 1,500 per month. He saw me in Madras and showed me a paper wherein I found that he had been offered a place on Rs. 3,500 under the Government of India. He has now accepted that place and thereby this State has lost the services of that person.

As it is we have, within the last year, lost the services of a large number of persons belonging to various Departments in the State who have resigned their jobs here for better paid jobs elsewhere Research students have given up their research studies half way through and gone away and accepted places with salaries of Rs. 500, Rs. 600 and Rs. 700. There was a gentleman from this place doing very important biological research; I happened to be financing him myself; I was pay ing him Rs. 100 a month. Of course, this has nothing to do with the University, I am only mentioning this by way of illustration. He received an offer of Rs. 800 a month in a commercial concern and he left his research half way through to accept that place.

If the whole country comes round and accepts the idea of fixing Rs. 500 as the maximum, an idea which was started in some of the Provinces under the Congress regime, it might be a different thing. But at present, as things are, the salaries in Travancore are not considered attractive, other things being equal, by professors and research students. These are the difficulties.

Honourable member referred to my salary. Probably honourable members are aware that I am spending about Rs. 3,500 out of my salary monthly for research studies in various institutions I actually spend for my personal affairs only Rs. 1,500. But that is aside.

But my point is that we are not able to retain in our service persons who will be offered important jobs elsewhere on higher salaries. Honourable members might keep that in mind. Honourable members might probably be aware of a system in the Ferguson College, Poona, by which everybody gave an undertaking to serve in the College for Rs. 75 and no more. The name of Dr. Purushottam Paranjpie is noteworthy. I know this definitely because I myself was offered a post of Professor in that college. People went on serving for that salary for about four or five years, and then a number of them took service elsewhere for Rs. 400, Rs. 500 etc. The result was that the College had to revise its scheme of salaries. The same thing happened in another College, the American College, Madura. The Hindu College at Tinnevelly affords another example in this respect. In a

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certain High School at Kumbakonam about 40 teachers signed a specific agreement that they will not receive more than Rs. 30 as pay, but that system also failed. Honourable members may take it from me, that if we are sure of getting the best research men, scientists and officers to work on a salary of less than Rs. 500 a month, nobody would be more glad than the Government. But this is a world of hard realities.

**MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI:** I do concede the point as long as there is a difference between the conditions beyond the Ghats and this side. But what I am driving at is this, if a salary sufficient to keep the standard of life and increments are given early, it will be possible to keep the indigenous genius in the country. If the people who have left the service of this Government had been given their increments earlier, they would certainly not have gone away. This is true in the case of Mr. Kesava Panicker, of whom you spoke just now.....

**PRESIDENT:** No, no.

**MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI:** He was a Professor of Biology in this University and I.....

**PRESIDENT:** That is not the person I was referring to. It was a Travancorean who was doing his researches at a University outside.

**MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI:** I feel that if a maximum of Rs. 500 is paid early, it would be possible to retain the indigenous genius in the country. The case of getting down experts from outside on high salaries, is a different thing; we do appreciate their work and it is absolutely necessary for the progress of the country, and we are fully aware that it would be no loss to the institution to which they are attached and no loss to the country. My remarks relate only to the generality of the officers of Travancore.

**MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:** One question. May I know from the honourable member whether he is aware of the fact that quite a number of students who have completed their Diploma Course in Textile Technology here have been appointed elsewhere on salaries of more than Rs. 300?

**MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI:** I do not understand what the honourable member means to imply by that.

**MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:** Just to point out that when these students are able to get salaries of Rs. 300 and 400, there is no justification to say that Principals should get less than Rs. 500.

**MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI:** With regard to the general policy of the University, I have to say a few words. In regard to the rules and the procedure, I think we are just copying the Madras University, or for that matter any University in India. We have sought only to reproduce them there. These are days of planning and educational planning is also very necessary. I know that a report has recently been prepared by Mr. Statham, but I am certainly not satisfied.....

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MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I correct the honourable member. The Statham Report was not very recently made. It is years since it was prepared.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: I sympathise with my honourable friend for his misconception. I know when it was published. On going through that report, I failed to see anything new. He has certainly not considered the sentiments of the country. He has not considered the educational planning properly. We have, therefore to plan anew and go ahead. In every aspect of national life we take care to consider the objective of any campaign and so also in education we must have a real aim. Otherwise we would be expending large sums of money without any aim and might probably have to overhaul the whole system. And then it would be sheer waste of public finance.

The institutions in British India have been modelled from the very first according to the plans laid down by the British authorities. What we want is a very different thing. But I am sorry to say that the Travancore University has not very much departed from that old usual line. It must go away from the rut and that is my submission to this honourable Assembly.

The national aspiration of the country has to be considered in this connection. Stress is made in British India upon 'active schools' and basic education. Mr. Statham's report has not considered these aspects in any detail. He has considered only about vocational schools and all that. He has not understood the real implications of basic education and 'learning by doing.' He has simply stated the fact that handicrafts should find a place in education. He has looked only at the economic side of the question. He has not viewed basic education as a real planning for the development of the individual. In the University and pre-University classes, this aspect must be taken into consideration and planning has to be made with regard to development of personality.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member may speak for three minutes more.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: Along with that planning, we will have to introduce a few reforms in the University. The number of unemployed here is very big. According to the latest statistics, the figure is somewhere near 1,40,000; out of this 93,000 are educated unemployed. About 500 of this number are graduates and 152 people with technical qualifications, like Engineering etc. To utilise the services of these people, there must be a scheme formulated. An unemployment bureau should be instituted. This idea has been recommended by Mr. Statham also. I think that this should take precedence over any other scheme.

Then, another point that I wish to bring before this house, is that very many students are denied admission to the Colleges. They are really of poor stuff, I certainly admit; but they will be useful stuff if some technical course is instituted by which their talents may be utilised and they will produce, then, results which will be fairly astounding. In the Benares University there are short courses for such technical training. (President's bell.)

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MR. K. A. MATHEW: Sir, I have tabled my cut motion with a view to bringing to the urgent attention of Government the need for providing more residential facilities for students in Trivandrum. Trivandrum being the head-quarters of the University every year witnesses a tremendous inflow of students from every part of the State. But the conveniences for accommodation here are very limited. The University Report for 1118 given to us reveals certain facts and figures. We find that over 2600 students were admitted to the various colleges of Trivandrum of whom about 600 were women. Out of 2000 men students about 1300 stayed in Hostels and with parents or near relatives. The remaining 700 were staying in lodges or in other places. Most of these lodges, I can say from my contact with them, are not in healthy surroundings. In these days of scarcity of food stuff and kerosene oil, it is not very easy for students to run lodges. Out of 600 women students the number of those who stay in hostels and with parents or with near relatives comes to about 400 and the remaining 200 live in lodgings as the report goes to show. Sir, this is a very urgent matter which should engage the attention of the Government. There was a University Students' Hall which housed about 50 students. At the end of last academic year it was abolished, and the students were left to shift for themselves. A great factor of University Education is hostel life where community living is encouraged and where the students learn to live together. The art of living together is not easy. In the development of healthy social life, transcending communal exclusiveness and barriers, hostel life plays a significant part. Private colleges so far as my experience goes, pay considerable attention to the promotion of hostel life. Most of them believe that Hostels form the centre of University life. But it is regrettable that Travancore University has not fully realised the importance of this aspect. Hostels are a *sine qua non* in the development of University life.

I find that no provision has been made in the Budget for opening more hostels. I hope that in the course of the year the Government would turn its attention to this important need of the students.

Sir, there is a practice known as the inspection of lodgings by the staff of the colleges. This so-called inspection is a mere farce. Very often it is done most inadequately and irresponsibly. For instance, last year the inspection was done in February, the fag-end of the year when the colleges were about to be closed. After inspection the lecturers advised students to shift to better lodgings. Where are the better lodgings to be found unless the University and the Government provide such lodgings? Sir, I would request the University to see that better control is exercised over the inspection of these lodgings.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: The honourable member stated that there is no provision in the budget for hostel buildings. May I know whether he refers to the University Budget or the State Budget?

MR. K. A. MATHEW: I mean both the University Budget and the State Budget. I would urge that at least three first class hostels should be opened in the City of Trivandrum for students admitted into the colleges.

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Sir, I hope that the Educational Reforms Committee now working, will be able to give a new orientation to education in the State as I expressed in my Budget speech in this House. I trust that their report will not receive the same fate as was vouchsafed to the Statham and other reports. I expect that it will not go into the pigeon-holes of the Secretariat. I am anxious, Sir, that the University must be prepared to resist all attempts at regimentation of thought and the control of conscience of the teachers and students. The Dewan-President stated that every freedom is given to students to discuss any subjects they are interested in. In practice, however, I find that this freedom is not fully exercised by the students. Their freedom is curbed. I hope that things will improve and students will feel free to discuss whatever subjects they want, within the portals of the University Union.

**PRESIDENT:** I can give only about 12 minutes more for all the non-official members together.

**MR. K. A. MATHEW:** I am closing, Sir. I would deprecate any attempt by the University authorities at controlling the freedom of conscience of the staff of the Colleges. I condemn the attempt made by some of the University authorities to stifle the freedom of their staff in the exercise of their vote in the recent general elections.

**PRESIDENT:** That is a matter on which I would rather not have a discussion on the floor of the House. That is a matter which should be brought up in the Senate and discussed there fully.

**MR. K. A. MATHEW:** I hope the University would resist all such attempts at controlling the conscience of the teachers as well as of the taught.

In the Post-War Reconstruction Programme, I believe, Educational reforms will receive the utmost attention at the hands of the Government. In formulating new schemes, I am sure, the Educational Reforms Committee will take advantage of the Sargent Scheme and every other material available. I look forward to a re-orientation of University education in Travancore (*President's bell*).

**MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI:** Sir, the University being an achieved fact in Travancore, I am one of those who believe that we must maintain a high standard and that we should not under any circumstances lower it. Unless we do that, our University is not going to get that recognition which we all desire. The standard can be maintained by having very efficient men on the staff and giving admission only to really capable students. I know, Sir, that unrestricted admissions must be bad. I am one of those who believe that admissions should be given only according to merit. By historical accidents, certain communities might not have been able to achieve that distinction in education which other communities might have achieved. But the way to remedy that is to give other kinds of help by way of finance, scholarships and other conveniences in the lower grades up to the Secondary Schools. Even if they get into the Colleges they may be given scholarships. Give them every encouragement so that they may also come up to the level of [illegible] education.

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**MR. A. K. BHASKAR:** Does the honourable member suggest that the minimum qualification should not be fixed for backward communities?

**MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI:** I am coming to that. I do say that admissions to the University should be based only on the order of merit. But scholarships and other assistance should be given to the backward communities. A student if during the 10 or 12 years he is in the school is not able to get adequate rank in the examination that is not the fault of the authorities concerned. That is the line of view I take up. In the same way we must get the best possible Professors for our Colleges. Now I come to the opinion expressed by the Head of the Administration some time ago, that an Englishman is necessary to teach English. It is one which I can understand. But when that English man's laudable services are not available for teaching English, I can characterise it only as unfortunate. In the same way the services of a distinguished Professor of physics from the Presidency College were secured for our College. Unfortunately he is not there at the College. In this connection I wish to make one or two observations. Some of our distinguished teachers and scholars here go seeking employment elsewhere for better remuneration. That should not be allowed. The best Professors in our College should be given sufficient encouragement so that they may look after the students and give them better instruction and so that our University may get better recognition from sister Universities.

**PRESIDENT:** The honourable member will conclude. There are other members to speak.

**MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:** സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും അതിന്റെ വിവിധശാഖകളിലെ പ്രവർത്തനം ഏറ്റവും കാര്യക്ഷമമായവിധത്തിൽ നടത്തിവരുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാരായ എല്ലാവർക്കും ഏറ്റവും അഭിമാനകരമാണു്. സർ, ഫ്രഞ്ച്-ൽ ഫസ്റ്റ് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു് പല ശാഖകളിലായി റിസർച്ചിനു സ്കോളർഷിപ്പു നൽകി എന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത ഗ്രാന്റ് മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽനിന്നു വിശദമാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മദ്രാസ് ഗവർണർ തിരുവിതാംകൂർസന്ദർശിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഇഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ്കോളേജിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഏറ്റവും പ്രശസ്തമായനിലയിൽ അഭിപ്രായം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി എന്നുള്ളതും യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കു് ഏറ്റവും അഭിമാനകരമായ തന്നാണു്. സർ, ഇവിടെ ചരിത്രസംബന്ധമായും മറ്റുമുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളാൽ ആശാസ്യമായ തോതിൽ ഉൽക്കർഷംപ്രാപിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധ്യമാകാതെ പിന്നോക്കംനിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളിൽപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ഈ വർഷത്തിൽ കോളേജിൽ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ക്ലേശങ്ങളേയും സങ്കടങ്ങളേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഈ നിലയിൽ അവ

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ശതമനുഭവിച്ചിരുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളിൽപ്പെട്ട ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാർ ചില അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. കോളേജുക്ലാസുകളിൽ പ്രവേശനംനൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള മാനദണ്ഡം, ശേഷിയും, ശേമുഷിയും, കാര്യക്ഷമതയും ആയിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സർവ്വദാ ആദരണീയമായ നയത്തോട് ഞാൻ സർവ്വാത്മനാ യോജിക്കുകതന്നെചെയ്യുന്നു.

MR. A. K. BHASKAR : യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ പ്രവേശനംനൽകുന്നതിന് മിഷ്യനറിമാരുടെ സ്കൂളിൽനിന്നും വന്നിട്ടുള്ള അപേക്ഷകർ കൂടുതൽ പ്രാപ്തരായിട്ടല്ലേ കാണുന്നതു്?.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: സർ, എന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതികൾ ശരിയായി ആലോചിച്ചുനോക്കുമ്പോൾ സുദീർഘകാലം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയകമായി അസമത്വം അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ചില സമുദായക്കാർക്ക് കോളേജിൽപ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടമായ വ്യവസ്ഥയിലുള്ള മാർക്കുമേറും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നു നിർബ്ബന്ധിതമാക്കുന്നതു് പ്രസ്തുത സമുദായങ്ങളിൽപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു സങ്കടത്തിനു കാരണമായിരിക്കും എന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കാര്യക്ഷമതയും ബുദ്ധിസാമർത്ഥ്യവും മാനദണ്ഡമായി പരിഗണിച്ചു് കോളേജിൽ അഡ്മിഷൻ കൊടുക്കുകയും ഒരു പുതുക്കിയശതമാനം ഈ വിധത്തിൽ അസമത്വമോ, സങ്കടമോ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന കൂട്ടികൾക്കു് പ്രവേശനംനൽകുന്നതിനായി പ്രത്യേകം നീക്കിവക്കുക എന്നുള്ള ഒരു വ്യത്യസ്തനയം സ്വീകരിക്കയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിനീതമായ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെപരിചിന്തനത്തിനുവിഷയമാക്കേണ്ട ചില യഥാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ നാം വിസ്മരിച്ചുപോകരുതു്. അവശ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട സാധുക്കളായ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ പ്രബലസമുദായങ്ങളിൽപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെപ്പോലെ അത്യന്തപ്രാവശ്യംതന്നെ വിജയികളായിത്തീരുന്നതിനു സാംസ്കാരികമായ കുറവുകൾക്കും പുറമേ മറുപരിതസ്ഥിതികളായ പലേ പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടായെന്നുവരാം. കോളേജുപ്രവേശനത്തിനു നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടമാക്കുന്ന ഏറ്റവും കുറഞ്ഞയോഗ്യത ഈ അവശസമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട അപേക്ഷകർക്കു ഉണ്ടെന്നുകാണുന്നപക്ഷം അവരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അത്യന്തപ്രാവശ്യം ജയിച്ചുകൂട്ടികൾക്കുമാത്രം അഡ്മിഷൻകാര്യത്തിൽ മുൻഗണന നൽകുമെന്നുള്ള സാധാരണനയത്തിൽനിന്നും ഒരു വ്യത്യസ്തം കാണിക്കേണ്ടതു നാം അവരോട് ചെയ്യേണ്ട ഒരു നീതിമാത്രമാണു. ഈ നയവ്യത്യാസം അസമത്വ

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[Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ സർവതോമുഖമായ ഉൽക്കർഷത്തിനു അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകയാൽ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിഅധികാരികൾ മേലിലെങ്കിലും ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള പ്രത്യാശയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: Sir, if I may say so, I have naturally found many aspects of this discussion very helpful to me, especially as I am fairly new to the administration of the University of Travancore. It has certainly been helpful to know the lines on which members of the public are thinking, and to be able to appreciate new points of view with regard to University administration.

I will try and refer briefly to some of the main points which have been made. In some cases I hope to be able to answer the criticisms which have been offered, and in other cases I hope to be able to meet the requests and demands that have legitimately been made. I will not refer in detail to the honourable member who mentioned about the Faculty of Medicine as he did not press that point today, except to say this: that pending the inception of a Faculty of Medicine in the University of Travancore we have made arrangements with the Medical College, Madras, for the admission of six students a year for whom we pay a subsidy. That I know is a small consolation. That itself does not really compensate for the absence of a Faculty of Medicine which we know is needed in the University, and we hope it will one day be achieved.

There seems to be an erroneous impression that attempts have been made to reduce the number of admissions into University College. That is erroneous, because the strength of University College this year is as big as it has ever been. The College, honourable members know, is an amalgamation of the old Arts College and the old Science College, and ever since that amalgamation, the strength of this combined institution has been greater than the strength of the other two put together. In 1940—41 the strength of the combined Colleges was 1,208. The following year the strength of the combined Colleges was 1249. Then came the amalgamation, and the number jumped up. In the first year of the amalgamation the strength was 1292 and last year it was 1,430. And this year too it is again over the 1,400 mark. I do not think myself that that is anything to boast of, because this number is far too big. I think my learned predecessor last year almost apologised to this House, as he did to the Senate, for the overcrowding, the overcongestion and the unmanageable nature of University College. Any impartial survey of the buildings and the compound will reveal the fact, however you look at it, that not more than 800 pupils can comfortably be accommodated there; and even that is slightly more than the Science College ever admitted. I have myself taken measurements of the rooms, and even from the point of view of ordinary comfort 800 is the maximum number, in my view, of pupils who could adequately be accommodated. Last year's and this year's strength of

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1400,—I wish to submit to the House my view—does really constitute to over-congestion and over-crowding which are detrimental to good education and sound learning. You cannot really do good and intellectual work under these conditions. So please let me dispel the idea that although I think the number is ridiculously large from the point of view of good education and sound learning, there has been any reduction in the number of pupils admitted. If you take the figures for the individual groups you will find that there has sometimes been an increase. For instance, in Intermediate Group I last year the maximum was 132. I have found it necessary though against my conscience to effect an increase of 60, making it 192. But it was unavoidable as qualified pupils were available. As I explained the other day in answer to a question, in Group II there has been a considerable reduction in the number of admissions owing to the University starting practical examinations and therefore laboratory work has to be done. In all other groups the figures are practically the same and the total admissions the same. These are, as we have been told, transitional times and all the other colleges are full as well. The Women's College is fuller than it has ever been. The mofussil colleges are up to strength. I sincerely hope that this overcrowding and overcongestion will soon be avoided, because we really cannot judge an institution by the number of pupils that it crowds into every sq. foot of floor space in the rooms. There should be other considerations which should be our criterion in judging the standard of good work in the University. I sincerely trust that the Educational Reforms Committee and the University branch of it will tackle this question very seriously and bring forward proposals for the complete reorientation of our whole University system, which is at present based upon a number of individual colleges in which we squeeze students to the utmost limit.

With regard to the next point, *viz.*, the Research Department, I was very glad to hear that many of the research activities of the University meet with general approval, and of course it is natural that some of them should come in for criticism. As honourable members know, it is the ambition of the University, in addition to research in pure sciences to which many Universities exclusively confine themselves, to endeavour to take up problems of practical importance, and of agricultural and industrial interest in the closest contact with the natural resources and industrial development of the State. As honourable members have recognised, this is a laudable feature of our present endeavours. It may be interesting to some of the honourable members if I proceed to make a brief survey of the main work to which the research department is at present devoting its attention. There is first of all an important research upon salt, where experiments are made to improve the methods in its manufacture. Not only that. Efforts are being made for the utilisation of its bye-products. Honourable members will perhaps know of the recent help that the Research Department of the University gave to the Water Supply system of Travancore. A short time ago an essential commodity known as aluminium

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sulphate, which is necessary for the purification of water, was not obtainable because it was being imported. Honourable members are aware that the water supplied in Trivandrum was for sometime very cloudy. Government had issued a communique to the effect that although the water looked cloudy it is perfectly safe to drink. However, nobody liked to drink it. This House will be glad to know that due to the efforts of the Research Department of the University, 'bitterns', a bye-product in the manufacture of salt, was placed at the disposal of the water supply department, and without the public knowing anything, they found that the water, had been purified and they could find no difference either in appearance or in taste between the water which had been thus purified and the water purified by using the imported aluminium sulphate. As far as I know, the Travancore water supply system had never adopted an indigenous method of purifying water and I felt that I should take this opportunity of mentioning that to this House. It is really a humanitarian work for which the research department deserves a little gratitude.

Another thing attempted by the research department is the manufacture of Agar-Agar. It is a substance made from certain sea-weeds and it used to be imported before the outbreak of war. It is now impossible to import it from abroad as it used to be. The Research Department has, therefore, been manufacturing this material. This particular thing has been very helpful in eliminating cholera which was raging in the country to an abnormal degree last year and the year before last. There again I think the Research Department deserves our recognition because this work is in closest contact with the needs of the people of the State. The work in this direction has been so very successful that we are now manufacturing not only large quantities for our own use, but we are also supplying large quantities to the Public Health Department of the Government of Bengal.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: In the report it is stated that a lot of money has been utilised for getting it down.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: Yes, Sir; if you can prevent death it is worth spending a good deal of money for it.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: I mean in the generality of cases it cannot be used in a commercial scale. That is what I am driving at.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: The refinement of shark liver oil was mentioned by you, Sir. As you said, this University was the first to undertake that work and there again, we are not only supplying it here, but we have also entered into a contract with the Government of India to supply them with 40,000 lbs of it. So much for the particular work which really touches in vital matters upon the public needs.

There are other aspects of the Research work which perhaps more closely touch on industrial needs, like the retting of cocoanut husks. Under an endowment, experiments are now being conducted on the retting of the husk without detriment to the quality of the fibre.

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believe that the results so far obtained are encouraging, although it is necessary to verify them in more detail. A comprehensive scheme for the study and cultivation of tapioca with the object of improving its quality and increasing its varieties has been attempted. The Government have just promised to place at the disposal of the University an extensive area in Trivandrum for this purpose. Paddy research work, I think, still continues. One of the biggest problems which is being undertaken, but which at present probably has not met with enormous success, is that of combating various pests on paddy, cocoanut and cardamom. At a meeting the other day, I was told that the two merciless pests of cardamom are what are known as the "fallingoff berries" and "clump rot".

**PRESIDENT**: Order, order, the honourable member has only eight minutes more.

**MR. M. C. PAPWORTH**: Well, I had something more to say about research work, but in view of what you say, Sir, I had better pass on to some other thing.

The next point was that there should be a diploma course in Journalism. There, I do not wish to say anything because, as the representative of an autonomous body, nothing that I can say here will commit Government or the University. It is entirely a matter for the Senate. If the Senate decides on any proposal, that will be carried into effect, and if it rejects any proposal it will not be introduced.

**MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI**: Sir, was this discussed on the floor of the Senate?

**MR. M. C. PAPWORTH**: Yes. The honourable member who brought this token motion also brought the same thing in the Senate where it was rejected.

I will pass on to the representation of Muslims in the staff of the University. The token motion refers to the "utter unrepresentation" of Muslims in the Professorships and Lecturerships and Clerical posts of the University. That phrase "utter unrepresentation" is, of course, an exaggeration, although I very well admit that the clerical representation of Muslims at present is not as high as perhaps might reasonably be expected. Now, there is this difficulty in this matter. We recruited recently three Muslims as graduate clerks. I will talk about the clerical and office staff before I go to the professional side. We have recruited these men, but one left us a week after the appointment in order to secure a better job elsewhere. Further, in his place and in another place, efforts were made to appoint two other Muslims, both of whom after having applied for the places declined them, the reason again being that they got better jobs elsewhere. That kind of thing is freely happening with regard to the poorly represented communities. They get a job and wait for an opportunity to quit it and immediately they get a better job they leave. Not less than ten or twelve men have left the service of the University in this way and that is why at the moment the numerical strength has decreased. It is not always possible to find another Muslim to take their places. However, every effort is being made to see that, in the University clerical

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and office staffs, (although we are not bound by the Government rules nevertheless we have felt it a greater obligation), Muslims and members of the poorly represented communities are given adequate and equitable representation.

With regard to the teaching staff, however it is a different matter. There we cannot choose people according to their communities. For instance, we have only had one application from a Muslim for a Professorship. Of all the Professorships that have been vacant and advertised there has been only one application from a Muslim and he was a non-Travancorean from Agra, and he was not chosen by the impartial selection committee.

**MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI:** Was he not chosen because he was not a Travancorean?

**MR. H. C. PAPWORTH:** I was not a member of the selection committee.....

With regard to Lecturerships, the position is almost the same. we have one Musilim Lecturer in University College. There was one Muslim applicant only for a post of a Malayalam Lecturership, but he was not chosen by the selection committee. There was one Muslim applicant for a part-time Lecturership in the Law College, but he was not chosen as Masters of Law are preferred for that particular work. So you will see thst the general policy of the University is to give preference, other things being equal, to poorly represented communities in making appointments to clerical and non-teaching posts.

**PRESIDENT:** I am afraid that the honourable member must conclude now.

**MR. H. C. PAPWORTH:** Sir, there are several other things which should like to touch upon. However, as I am to conclude, I shall briefly refer to the Educational Reform Committee of which I have the privilege of being the Chairman. Many of the criticisms honourable members have made helpful, as they were, have been considered by the Educational Reform Committee and the new reorientation of education for which many members have pleaded will certainly be put before you very soon. I might even say that proposals of a revolutionary nature as far as University Education is concerned will emanate from that committee. There will be nothing obscurantist or conservative or conventional about them. As far as University education is concerned, these proposals will be pressed in the hope of getting that reorientation for which members have pleaded in the hope of preventing Travancore University becoming a replica of Madras University or other Universities. If those schemes are carried out this University will become a unique centre of learning and thereby justify its existence. In the consideration and implementing of those somewhat drastic and revolutionary proposals, may I say, I hope to find the full support of the Honourable members of this House, because they will be proposals designed to lead to those very things, that new reorientation, for which they have pleaded and which I hope will come.

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**MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN**: Sir, I do not press the motion.

The motion, by leave of the House, was withdrawn.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 11,50,000 under Demand XVI—Education Government Grant to the Travancore University, was put to vote and declared carried.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

## DEMAND XVII—EDUCATION EXCLUDING GRANT TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

**MR. A. GOPALA MENON** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I beg to move that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 65,53,415 under Demand XVII—Education excluding Grant to the Travancore University.

### Motion No. 1.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*): ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടി നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ₹ 0 ര 0 ല 0 രൂപയിൽ നിന്നും ₹ രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതിനു എന്നെ പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ച പ്രധാന സംഗതികളിൽ ഒന്നു ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള പൊതുവായ സാമ്പത്തികാഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി, ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ, ക്രമാധികമായുള്ള വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ വർദ്ധനവു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നുള്ള വസ്തുതയെ പരിഗണിച്ചു് അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കാരത്തെ തുടർന്നു് ഉണ്ടായ ഒരു ഗവണ്മെൻറുസർക്കുലറിനെ അസ്വദമാക്കി, ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള സ്റ്റാഫിൽനിന്നും ₹ 0 ശതമാനം കുറവു ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു നയം അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അനുവദനീയമല്ലെന്നുള്ളതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻറെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണു്. സർ, വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി, നിശ്ചയമായും, അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യയും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസത്തിനു വകയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ സംഖ്യ കണക്കാക്കി അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം, ഓരോ ക്ലാസിലും, എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ കോഡിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകളുടെ വിരുദ്ധമായി കൂടുതൽ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ വച്ചു പഠിപ്പിച്ചു്, സ്റ്റാഫിൻറെ കുറവിനെ പരിഹരിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു തികച്ചും അനാശാസ്യമായ ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയാണെന്നാണു് എൻറെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഓരോ ക്ലാസിലും മുപ്പതോ മുപ്പത്തി



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